

A New *Kunbir* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from the Island of Bali, Indonesia

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Abstract A new species of the cerambycid genus *Kunbir* LAMEERE is described as the first representative of the genus from Bali Island of Indonesia. It has some resemblance to *K. atriapicalis* GRESSITT et RONDON from Laos, but can be distinguished by the different colour, elytral punctation, structure of antenna, relative length of hind femur, and the male genital organ.

More than 20 species of the genus *Kunbir* LAMEERE have been recorded so far from the Oriental Region. Until recently, the distribution of *Kunbir* species was considered to be confined to its northwestern half, basically the continental part including South China, Indochina, Indian Subcontinent, and such peripheral islands as Taiwan and Ceylon. From the extensive region further south, stretching eastwards from the Malayan Peninsula to the Sunda Islands, the region called “Malayana” by PASCOE, there was no record of *Kunbir* species. It was assumed that the genus *Kunbir* is absent in Malayana and therefore its distribution is much more restricted geographically than the sister genus *Merionoeda*, which exists not only in the whole Oriental Region but also in the Australian Region. With the description of *K. lombokiana* NIISATO et YOKOI (2008), we have shown that the genus does occur in Malayana and rather surprisingly in Lombok Island, east of Wallace’s line in the Australian Region.

In the following lines, we will describe *Kunbir ikuoi* sp. nov. from Bali Island of Indonesia as a second representative of the genus in Malayana, and at the same time the first one from west of Wallace’s line. Of the known *Kunbir* species, it is most closely similar to *K. atriapicalis* GRESSITT et RONDON from Laos.

We would like to thank Mr. Theodore L. CHILDERS for his critical reading of the draft of this paper. The abbreviations used in the ratios of measurement are already explained in our previous papers (YOKOI & NIISATO, 2007, 2008).

Kunbir ikuoi sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-5)

Body length (from apical margin of clypeus to elytral apices) 6.1 mm.

Male. Colour yellowish red, partly black or brownish black, strongly shiny in general; head yellowish red, black in eyes, black though slightly reddish in antenna except for reddish pale brown appendicle of terminal segment; elytra brown except for yellowish red near humeri; scutellum yellowish red; venter of thoraces including coxae and trochanters largely reddish yellow though more or less infusate at middle of metasternum; abdomen black; fore legs yellowish red except for dark brown tarsus and apical half of tibia, mid and hind legs reddish dark brown except for pale yellowish basal half of femur.

Head moderately projected forwards, moderately convex, narrower than the maximum width of pronotum, HW/PW 0.90, provided with coarse punctures in irregular rows and short erect pale yellow hairs; frons subtrapezoidal, 1/3 the length of basal width, strongly declivous towards the median groove, scattered with coarse punctures and provided with minute erect hairs, FA/FB 0.88; clypeus large, half the length of basal width, strongly narrowed to apex, weakly raised at middle, coarsely punctured throughout and with sparse pale yellow hairs on apical half; genae narrow, 3/7 the depth of lower eye-lobes; eyes medium-sized and weakly prominent, separated from each other by half the width of occiput, widely and very deeply emarginate. Antennae fairly long, almost reaching elytral apices, clothed with minute silvery pubescence, additionally with long flying reddish yellow hairs along basal five segments; scape fairly long, stout and arcuate, strongly thickened near apex, segment 3 thickened near apex, segment 4 a little less so, 3/4 the length of scape and distinctly longer than segment 3, apical seven segments more or less flattened, segments 5-7 obtusely serrate externally, terminal segment bluntly toothed at apex.

Pronotum slightly shorter than the maximum width at middle, slightly convergent to apex, PL/PW 0.93, PA/PW 0.73, PB/PW 0.78, arcuate in basal 3/4 with two pairs of small lateral swellings, one at middle and the other obtuse one closely behind the anterior pair; disc wholly moderately convex though transversally impressed before and behind large median callosity, with a deep transversal groove before base, the callosity interrupted for the basal half by a pair of longitudinal grooves near middle, both of which are linked to the transversal groove, shagreened except for the callosity which is provided with a few pale yellow hairs. Scutellum rounded triangular, almost glabrous, provided with some minute punctures at apex and sides.

Elytra long and moderately wide, EL/EW 2.89, with sides gently prominent at humeri, moderately narrowed in basal 4/7, then arcuate to apices which are moderately rounded; disc evenly flattened, with coarse irregular punctures throughout, the punctures being mostly larger than their interspaces though smaller near humeri, apices and sides, sparsely clothed with short pale yellow hairs.

Venter of thoraces shiny, very sparsely punctured; prosternum with distinctly

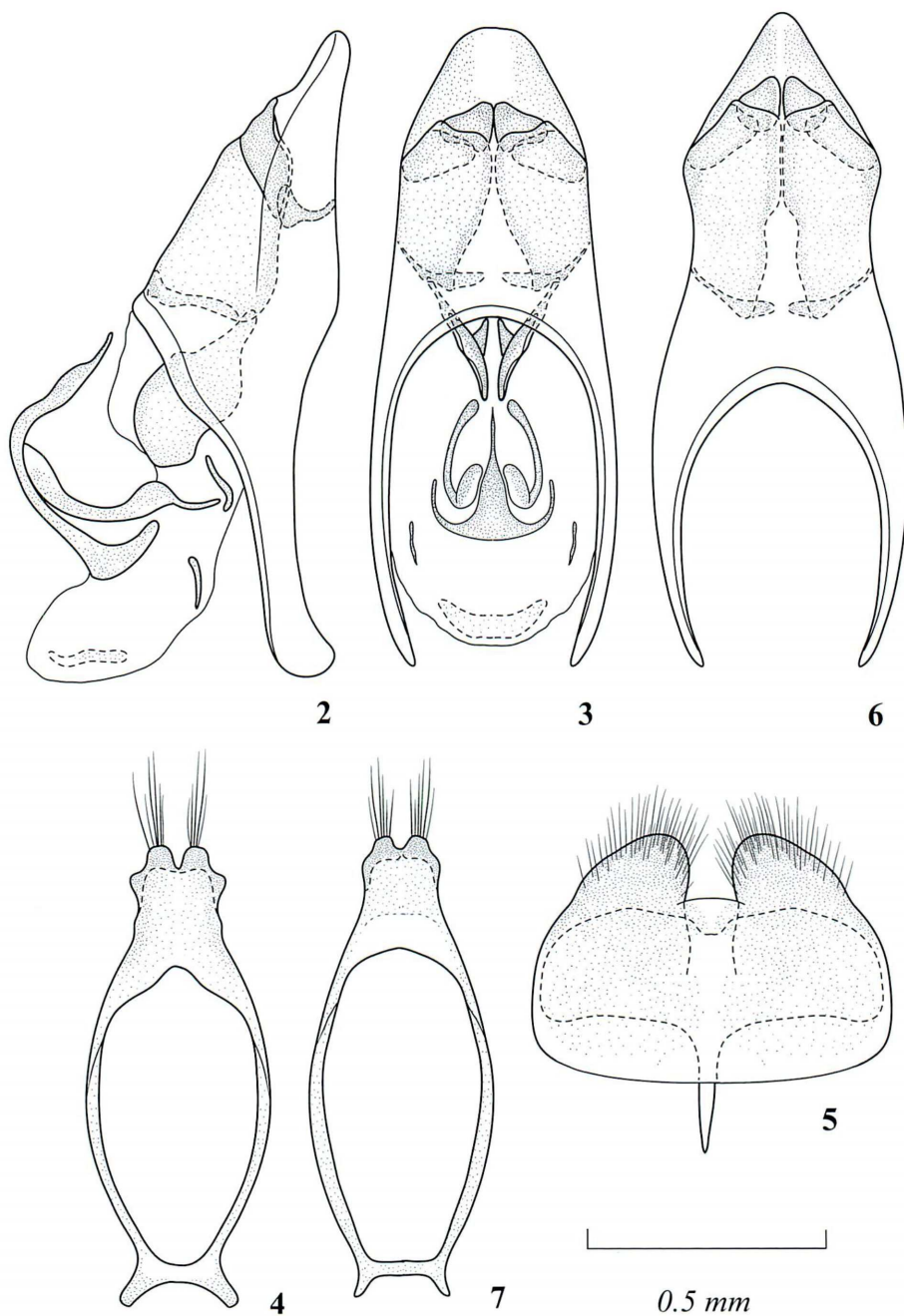


Fig. 1. *Kunbir ikuoi* sp. nov., holotype, ♂, from Bali Island of Indonesia.

compressed inter-coxal process; mesosternum shagreened near middle, with inter-coxal process broad and arcuately emarginate at sides; metasternum barely punctured and sparsely clothed with short erect pale yellow hairs. Abdomen weakly arcuate at sides, sparsely punctured and haired, with basal ventrite about $1/3$ the length of abdomen and ventrite 2 approximately $1/5$, anal ventrite almost transversely truncate at middle instead of weakly concave in that of *K. atriapicalis*.

Legs slender and moderately long, clothed with erect pale yellow hairs; hind femur just reaching elytral apex, distinctly clavate in apical half, which is strongly swollen at internal side and weakly so at external; hind tibia $4/5$ the length of femur, gently clavate and obtusely asperate.

Male genital organ medium-sized and rather lightly sclerotized. Median lobe ordinary spindle-shaped, weakly convex in profile, with sides slightly arcuate in basal halves, gently rounded at apical half then straightly narrowed to apex of ventral plate which is broadly truncate; dorsal plate attaining apical fourth of apical lobe; median struts a little less than a half of median lobe; copulatory pieces as in Figs. 2–3. Tegmen slender, with paramere of $1/6$ the length of tegmen, bilobed in apical $2/9$ and strongly tuberculate at sides just behind apex, provided with 3–4 relatively short setae. Tergite



Figs. 2-7. Male genital organ of *Kunbir ikuoi* sp. nov. from Bali Island of Indonesia (2-5) and of *K. atripicalis* GRESSITT et RONDON from central Thailand (6 & 7). — 2, Median lobe in lateral view; 3 & 6, median lobe in dorsal view (excluding endophallus with copulatory pieces in Fig. 6); 4 & 7, tegmen in dorsal view; 5, 8th abdominal segment in dorsal view.

8 almost circular, dehiscent in apical third, with each lobe broadly rounded and clothed with long hairs at apical margin.

Type specimen. Holotype, ♂, Gunung Prada, Jembrana, Western Bali, Indonesia, 8–XII–2005, Y. YOKOI leg. The holotype is preserved in the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo.

Distribution. Bali, Indonesia.

Etymology. The specific name of this new species is dedicated to the memory of the late Mr. Ikuo YOKOI who is a younger brother of the first author and passed away on 23rd August 2008 in spite of being still young. He was deeply interested in nature and insects in his life time.

Notes. Of the known *Kunbir* species, *K. atriapicalis* GRESSITT et RONDON from Laos bears the greatest resemblance to *K. ikuoi* sp. nov. However, the new species differs in the following characteristics: 1) Meso- and metathoraces are reddish yellow, whereas they are brown to dark brown in *K. atriapicalis*; 2) antennal segment 4 is distinctly longer than segment 3, whereas they are of the same length in *K. atriapicalis*; 3) elytral punctuation is coarser and irregular, stretching almost to the apices, whereas puncture is absent near elytral apices in *K. atriapicalis*; 4) hind femur barely reaches the elytral apex, whereas that of *K. atriapicalis* distinctly surpasses the elytral apex by 1/3 to 1/2 of the swollen part of hind femur; 5) median lobe is gently arcuate at sides of basal half and broadly truncate at apex, while distinctly emarginate at sides behind middle and roundly produced at apex in *K. atriapicalis*; paramere is strongly tuberculate at sides just behind apex. *Kunbir forticollis* HOLZSCHUH from Thailand also has certain resemblance to the new species, though it has shorter antennae.

It is interesting to note that *Kunbir ikuoi* sp. nov. is found in Bali Island in the immediate neighborhood of Lombok Island where *K. lombokiana* has recently been recorded. Thus *K. ikuoi* sp. nov. is the easternmost representative of the genus in the Oriental Region, while *K. lombokiana* is the only and westernmost representative in the Australian Region, though the two species only moderately resemble each other. In any event, both the species occur far from the hitherto known distributional range of the genus *Kunbir* in the immediate neighborhood of each other across the Lombok Straits, bridging Wallace's line.

A question arises as to whether *K. ikuoi* sp. nov. and *K. lombokiana* are isolated insular species or the genus *Kunbir* is actually more widely and continuously distributed in the Oriental and Australian Regions than previously assumed, as in the case of the sister genus *Merionoeda*. To answer the question, we need to exploit and study the *Kunbir* fauna of the region more extensively.

The holotype male was collected by Y. YOKOI near a virgin forest in western Bali, 500–600 m in altitude. The collection at a light was probably accidental, as *Kunbir* species are generally not attracted to light.

Corrections

In recent papers, we made two errors in writing the abbreviation and the description as follows.

- 1) In the Japanese Journal of Systematic Entomology, **13**, p. 187, line 3 from the bottom: insert “FA—apical width of frons” before “FB—basal width of frons”.
- 2) In the Elytra, **36**, p. 4, line 2 from the bottom: for “wider than the maximum width”, read “shorter than the maximum width”.

要 約

横井彌平太・新里達也：インドネシア・バリ島から発見された *Kunbir* 属の 1 新種。—— *Kunbir* 属は、東洋区北西の大陸部である南中国からインドシナ、インド亜大陸とその近隣地域にかけて 20 種以上の分布が知られていたが、これより南東のマレー半島およびインドネシア諸島を含む広大な島嶼地域からの記録はなかった。ところが最近になって、インドネシアのロンボック島から *K. lombokiana* NIISATO et YOKOI が発見され、従来知られていた分布域から遠く離れたオーストラリア区西端にも本属の種の分布することが明らかになった。本論文ではさらに、ロンボック島の西隣に位置するバリ島から最近になって発見された本属の 1 新種に対して、*Kunbir ikuoi* sp. nov. と命名記載した。バリとロンボックの隣接する両島は、狭隘なロンボック海峡によって分離され、この海峡が東洋区とオーストラリア区を分かつウェアス線の一部を構成していることはよく知られている。今回の一連の発見により、本属の既知分布域から遠く隔てられたインドネシア諸島に、ウェアス線をまたいで 2 種が分布することが明らかになった。

Kunbir ikuoi sp. nov. は、ラオスから記載された *K. atriapicalis* GRESSITT et RONDON にもっとも近縁と考えられるが、色彩や触角、後腿節と体の相対的位置、上翅の点刻、雄交尾器などの特徴から明らかに区別することができる。隣接するロンボック島から記載された *K. lombokiana* はむしろ *K. telephoroides* LAMEERE に近く、本種とそれほど近縁な種ではない。*Kunbir ikuoi* sp. nov. と *K. lombokiana* の 2 種がインドネシア諸島に孤立して分布するものであるか、あるいは *Kunbir* 属自体も近縁の *Merionoeda* 属と同様に、東洋区からオーストラリア区までほぼ連続して広く分布するものであるかは、今後、この島嶼地域をより詳しく調査することによって明らかにされることだろう。

なお *ikuoi* という新名は、共同執筆者横井の実弟であって、本論文執筆中に死去した横井郁夫に献名されたものである。

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New Locality and Host Records of *Trirachys bilobulartus* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)

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Trirachys bilobulartus was described by GRESSITT and RONDON (1970) from Pakkading (alt. 156 m), Borikhane Province, Khongxedong (alt. 122 m), Wapikhamthong Province and Salacems Island along the drainages of the Mekong River in Laos, and has never been recorded again. We have recently found this species in a mangrove forest in Vietnam, and report it here as a new locality. We also record its host plant for the first time.

Trirachys bilobulartus GRESSITT et RONDON, 1970

(Figs. 1–3)

Trirachys bilobulartus GRESSITT et RONDON, 1970, *Pacif. Ins. Mon.*, **24**: 68, fig.13 f.

Specimens examined. 1 ♀, Mangrove forest in Can Gio, Ho Chi Ming, collected from a living *Rhizophora apiculata* BL. tree in VI–2007, P. Q. THU leg.; 1 ♀, same locality, three species and collector, emerged in XI–2007; 1 ♂, same data as the preceding but emerged in III–2008.